

The Sydney Morning Herald.

No. 9993.—VOL. LXL

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 1, 1870.

PRICE TWOPENCE.

BIRTHS.

On the 21st May, at Darlinghurst, Coombe, Mrs. Henry Williams, a daughter.
On the 21st May, at North Sydney, Mrs. Marshall, a daughter.
On the 21st May, at North Sydney, Mrs. Marshall, a daughter.
On the 21st May, at North Sydney, Mrs. Marshall, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 17th May, at St. Paul's Church, Waterloo, by special licence, the Rev. Samuel Fox, second son of Mr. John Fox, of the City of London, and Miss Mary Ann Fox, daughter of Mr. John Fox, of the City of London.
On the 17th May, at St. Paul's Church, Waterloo, by special licence, the Rev. Samuel Fox, second son of Mr. John Fox, of the City of London, and Miss Mary Ann Fox, daughter of Mr. John Fox, of the City of London.

DEATHS.

On the 15th March last, at Birmingham, England, George James Thompson, Esq., formerly of Brisbane, Queensland, and now of Birmingham, England, aged 65 years.
On the 15th March last, at Birmingham, England, George James Thompson, Esq., formerly of Brisbane, Queensland, and now of Birmingham, England, aged 65 years.

SHIPPING.

SAN FRANCISCO AND OVERLAND TO ENGLAND.
Under contract for a Monthly Mail Service.
The splendid steamship CITY OF MELBOURNE, 1600 tons, H. G. Hall, Esq., Master, will leave Sydney on THURSDAY, the 3rd June, at 10 p.m. for SAN FRANCISCO, the AUCKLAND, and HONOLULU (Sandwich Islands).

ILLAWARRA S. N. CO'S STEAMERS TO WOLLONGONG.

Hunter, to-morrow, at 10 a.m.
Merimbula, Hunter, to-morrow, at 10 a.m.
KAMA, Hunter, to-morrow, at 10 a.m.
Ulladulla, Hunter, to-morrow, at 10 a.m.

STEAM FROM MELBOURNE TO SYDNEY AND QUEENSLAND.

The steamship BLACKBIRD, 1400 tons, W. R. Brown, Esq., Master, will be dispatched from Melbourne on the 4th instant, and from the Grafton Wharf, Sydney, on THURSDAY, the 3rd instant, for BRISBANE and ROCKHAMPTON (calling at Gladstone if sufficient inducement offered), taking passengers and cargo at reduced rates.

STEAM TO ENGLAND.

"EAGLE" LINE OF PACKETS.
The celebrated steamship H. E. A. T. A. N., Lieut. J. H. A. T. A. N., will leave Sydney on WEDNESDAY, the 1st June, for LONDON, via SUEZ, and on to LIVERPOOL direct.

FOR LONDON.

The favorite ship will be dispatched for the above port early in June.

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FOR PORT MACQUARIE.

MARTHA, from Commercial Wharf, on FRIDAY next, at 10 a.m.
Tweed River, on FRIDAY next, at 10 a.m.
Brisbane, on FRIDAY next, at 10 a.m.

SHIP DUNCAIG.

On the 21st May, at North Sydney, Mrs. Marshall, a daughter.
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SHIP HARRIET.

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PERMISSIVE BILL.

A Public Meeting to be held in the City of Sydney, on THURSDAY EVENING, June 2nd, in connection with the Bill for the regulation of the Police Force of the City of Sydney.

LECTURES.

A Public LECTURE, in connection with the above Society, will be delivered by the Rev. JAMES MUIR, on the subject of "The Christian's Duty to the Poor." This evening, Wednesday, 1st June, at half-past 7 o'clock sharp. By order of the Superintendents.

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PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

GEORGE W. BOYLE is requested to write to his Brother, THOMAS, care of Mr. TIMOTHY EVAN, Tolls Collector, Ballarat, Victoria.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

W. F. PRY WRITING to your friends in Melbourne immediately. Letter at P. O. Sydney.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

Information wanted of WILLIAM OAKES. Was in Mudgee April 28; he was travelling in search of work; he had a black and white dog with him; it is feared that he was lost in the bush. Any information concerning him will be thankfully received by his wife MARY OAKES, care of John McLean, Capetown, by Captain Bullock.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

LETTERS for ROBERT ANDERSON, 54, Pitt-st., to be addressed in future to 15, Wynyard-square.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

W. ARDEN, Mr. W. late of Roma, now of Sydney, is requested to write to G. D. HARRISON, Book-seller, Dublin.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

WILL the Gentlemen who called on Mrs. SMITH for Mrs. Finkle, please call at 115, Pitt-street.

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satisfy himself that the woman and child were
these natives. He found at the wreck a red Garibald
several articles that had evidently belonged to
a woman. He had also had a conversation with Teopot

of the above-mentioned chiefs, who acknowledged that the women and child were there—not in his possession but on an island called by the natives Nargi, named on our charts, and in the possession of a chief named Ewey. This was when the Blanche went back for the missing people, and got on a rock down at Stephens' Reef about five miles from the shore. As soon as the Blanche got off the reef she made it her way to Somerset, and thence to the southward, inquiring for the present the search for Mrs. Gossard child.

To return to the story of the Georgina Godfrey.

[illegible][illegible]

Hutchinson's boy. On one occasion Mrs. Gaozong, who was a night watchman, ordered her to be handed over to him, but Mrs. Hutchinson refused, and Mr. Hutchinson, on approaching, mounted his whaisboat and pulled to shore, and told the natives new him they might go, but that one of them must stay with the rest of the natives with the boy made for the abandoned. Since then Hutchinson had been down to the beach, and had been told that the natives and Berry, on board of her. They offered that would go with them in a canoe they would abandon the boat, and the natives would be left. The ketch had no more than four men in her. Hutchinson was afraid to risk the life of the natives, and he had seen to Kelly. Kelly then took Hutchinson in the ketch, and went to the island, but could not find the natives. The natives were more than that the chiefs were getting alarmed. Nightened, Kelly then returned to Sumner, and the natives were told that the ketch was not to be taken this step without leave, when he returned to the ketch, ordered him to leave the settlement in her, and that he was to be taken to the island. The natives, however, refused to let him go, and the Blanche. He said, refused to let him go, and the

Kelly go in the Blanche in search of the woman or
man who was supposed to be Hutchison's wife and chil-
dren were left at the residence of the latter. The
agency by some vessel going round the Lewin-
ward. This was done in order to prevent, if
possible, the Blanche from being seen by the
abstern of further evidence we have no right to
the existence of such a plot. But if such was the
case, the Blanche was admitted to the residence
of Kelly, as a destitute woman, could not be taken
into in such cases, as we are informed, he refused
to do so. Kelly, however, was not a man of
Hutchison, as a policeman under arrest, had to be
to Brisbane, and his family have to go via the Lewin-
ward. If it is found that the Blanche was not
stresses from meeting in a place where their depen-
dence could be taken, it has been very nearly successful.
The Blanche was not seen by the Blanche, and
in her to Brisbane: so that, if there is any fun
for her reports to the high-handed way in which
the Blanche was treated by the Blanche, and
in any case, will have an opportunity
making any statements they may think ad-
visable. Of this high-handedness Kelly gave a
instance. He says that Mr. Chester gave his (K)

lock for Mr. Chester's family or be locked up. If true, it is a very serious charge. If the non refusal to leave the ship is a bluff, it is a very serious step in stopping his ration until he did work, but that he lock him up.

The French war steamer Guichen was in the port. Mr. Chester prevented Kelly and Gordon (Kelly's men getting away in her). Mr. Chester, when taken to the ship, was told that he was not to go. He said that he did not wish to be troublesome to the captain but obliged him in many ways, hardly a sufficient reason for locking him up. He was taken to a place like Sumner, where it appears that all could do to turn their food was to wait on Mr. Chester. He was taken to the ship and was taken to the Virago daily. We hope that an investigation will be made of the conduct of affairs at Sumner, which, according to the report, was a very serious one.

In addition to the matters mentioned above, Kelly, Mr. Chester is deeply engaged in the torturing of the natives. He is a very cruel man, and is coming to the settlement without shell, and that he will come to dispose of it to any one but himself.

Government that a strict inquiry should be made. If Kelly gives a correct version, Mr. Chester says that the Government will be obliged to make it very much to Mr. Chester's interest that these matters should be cleared. In either case the credit will be given to the man who has done the best or measures taken to bring about a reform.

Kelly tells us that there are three tribes of natives in the district. They are the *Wappas*, the *Manus* (described above) having jumped out of the sea last tribe being the chief of the *Wappas*, a fisherman, who has been in the district for some years, and without permission from the chief of the other part of the coast where they wish to land. As far as the *Manus* are concerned, they are not allowed to take the guns to get possession of *smart clothes* and trinkets they had seen on the person of Mr. Gosselin, and they are not allowed to take anything else, and indeed can do anything they please with the natives he describes as not very intelligent, but very cunning.

The *Manus* have a system of fire signals that are connected by a decisive system of fire signals that have, which is hardly consistent with the want of

NATAL.

FROM THE *Times of Natal*, of March 19, we extract the following:

Ten Ross, which is on the point of sale to Australia, several Australian gold diggers, although the first rumours as to the discovery of gold, and which has recently arrived from the interior, seems diggers discontented with their labours in this country. We possessors of the little that can be termed from reference to the Victorian diggers, none diggers remain on the spot prosecuting their labours and awaiting the result, which can only be obtained by the application of machinery. It is therefore very much to be regretted that no machinery can be placed in possession of information the gold procured by the application of machinery, and that the diggers have been left to their own devices. It is therefore very much to be regretted that no machinery can be placed in possession of information the gold procured by the application of machinery, and that the diggers have been left to their own devices. It is therefore very much to be regretted that no machinery can be placed in possession of information the gold procured by the application of machinery, and that the diggers have been left to their own devices.

town which was sold for £40 cash. This, we believe the first that has been sold for so much and so soon since the discovery of diamonds in South Africa. It was taken from time to time, and every now and then we have parties going out diamond hunting. We think, however, that the present excitement will not last long, and up to the present time have generally been found accidentally, and that the labours of diamond-hunters has not yet reached the point where they can be depended upon as a means by which one could have hoped. The productive soil of the Free State, with an increase of population, will do more to produce diamonds than the Free State itself. The discovery of diamonds.

It may not be uninteresting to our readers to know how the Bishop of Grahamstown has been invited to visit the town by invitation of the Metropolitan. Invitations were sent to the Bishops of Grahamstown and St. Helena, Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, and Durban, but the latter did not attend, as he had fled from his diocese and from Africa. No invitation was sent to the Bishop of Natal, who was, however, sent to the Bishop of Mariburg; as it well-known to our readers, is a bishop of that

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cabins of the Free State.

During the night of the 24th February, a notorious convict Shandoo made his escape from the Durban Gaol. The prisoner had been confined in the Pietermaritzburg Gaol for cattle-stealing, and had been released on parole, having the boundaries was arrested by some natives, one of whom he shot. He was tried for murder, convicted of culpable homicide, and sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment, with hard labour. On this last occasion the prisoner escaped during the night, and although with his iron shackles, walked 30 miles from Pietermaritzburg to Durban on the Friday afternoon, when he was found near the Westville Hotel, situated on the Pietermaritzburg road, about six or seven miles from Durban. The prisoner still had his iron shackles on, and it appears very strange that the prisoner should have eluded the vigilance of the police guard. Doubtless it is he that they trusted entirely to the high wall which encloses the prison.

A great catastrophe is reported as having happened in Amputumaland on Saturday, the 25th February last, during a thunderstorm. The "great house" at the chief's great place" was struck by lightning, and the whole ground with all its contents, consisting of gunpowder, guns, food, blankets, &c., the charmed sticks and rods given to the late Ekahe was scattered in all directions, and the assegais with which he gained all his victories were likewise destroyed. Until we receive further information it is impossible to state what other calamities were adopted in reference to this calamity which has befallen the nation.

On Saturday evening, the 5th instant, a thunderstorm broke over Camperdown. The lightning, which was very vivid and frequent, struck a nail on the wall of a man and woman, with four goats and two dogs, in the hut. The hut was burnt. Two children, however, in the hut at the time were unharmed.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR—Having recently observed, in passing along Messua-estreet — now of considerable importance as to thoroughfare, respectability, &c., — an attempt to introduce what will evidently become an unpleasant and sickening spectacle, I beg a small notice in your columns to call the attention of those in authority to the circumstance who probably have inadvertently sanctioned it. It is allowing a number of the male itinerary pedlars to parade in the streets, with their night caps, trousers, and boots, and to spit on, gaping about and occasionally "larking" with each other.

The practice till now was to take the siring they may require in the back verandah, a much better aspect. Some years ago, I have been informed, the same thing was attempted, and on completion was abandoned.

Nothing unkind or cruel towards the patients is intended by the above remarks, only that every possible decency and business ought to be observed in the front of an infirmary in such a situation.

DECEMBER.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR—Will you favour a number of your subscribers by answering the following difficulty in the Municipalities

Does the Municipality Act confer the power on a mayor or chairman to compel an alderman to vote on every question, whether willing or not, if there be no by-law for that purpose?

Yours, &c.,

J. H.

Parliament, May 1st.

[Every alderman present when a question is put must vote.—*Etc. & M. H.*]

MR. THOMAS CARLILE.—The correspondent of an English provincial newspaper writes:—"I am sorry to inform you that the condition of Mr. Thomas Carlile is giving a great deal of uneasiness to his friends. He has long been known to be an unhappy man, although when in the mood he is the most delightful company imaginable. Still it is not often that he is in the mood, and then, with his bitterness and sarcasms, he makes it bad times for those who are beside him. Of late, too, his gloom, moodiness, desire for sequestration, and irritability when disturbed have much increased. Friend after friend has had to come with him long out of respect for his real nobility of soul, have been gradually alienated by his

with his old Scotch servant from the hill country of Dumfriesshire. Mr. Ruskin was the longest suffering, but he too, was so well the country of Cheynes-row. I heard the other day an amusing story of Carlyle. An American author of eminence came over bearing a letter of introduction from Emerson, one of Carlyle's special favourites and warmest admirers. Carlyle has a habit of answering his door himself, a practice rather disconcerting, I should say, to hawkers, beggars, &c., and indeed to applicants of another kind. On this particular Yankee knocked, and Carlyle opened unto him. The man, taken aback, for he knew Carlyle only by his photographs (as we do now), asked hesitatingly, 'Is Mr. Thomas Carlyle at home?' The sage's reply was a loud and emphatic 'No,' followed by slamming the door with so much abruptness that the American's nose made a very narrow escape. He has a large room at the top of the house lighted from the roof, where all his favourite books are, and

passed on the Wall are portraits, some new, others very
reproductions of those whom he regarded as his legends,
Frederick the Great, Gustavus Adolphus, and
a number more. This room is his sanctum, and few
there who are admitted to it. I have never
known more than two—besides his secretary, whom
he was wont to change very often, and to whom he
did not always believe, it was said, so considerably
as he might. There is something peculiar in the
tenure of Mr. Carlyle's holding of his house in
Chesham-Place. He has not the remotest conception
who is his landlord. He saw the advertisement of
the house to let, with directions to communicate with
Messrs. Goutts and Co., wrote and received a reply
accepting his offer, and directing that he should
annually pay in his rent, if convenient, to Goutts and
Co., "account Chesham Walk." Further, the rent is
fixed so low (£25) as to induce the idea that the
arrangement sprang from a desire to accommodate
the great author rather than to profit by him as a
tenant.

POLICE INTERROGATORIES.—At Chelmsford the

Lord Chief Justice said it is "most reprehensible practice for the police to ask questions of prisoners. His Lordship said, "It might or might not be proper that the law should be altered which prevented prisoners from being examined, but so long as the law did not allow even judges or juries to ask them questions, it was not to be permitted that policemen should do so. They might give evidence of anything they heard the prisoner say, but they had no right to ask prisoners questions. In a word, as he had often observed, their duty was to keep their mouths shut, and their eyes and their ears open. In the case of a trial for murder, a policeman who had questioned the prisoner omitted a most important statement, and the Lord Chief Justice remarked that "this illustrated the danger arising from policemen interrogating suspected persons, and their giving evidence of their statements." We (*Las Journal*) remind that his Lordship has noticed and condemned a system which is antagonistic to the principles of our criminal jurisprudence, and which is worse than the French system. We do not think

hat policemen are naturally more prone to perjury has often been said, yet we hold that their evidence ought always to be received with caution, because they are not disinterested persons. It is the business of the police to hunt down criminals, and a conviction is followed by pecuniary reward, sometimes by promotion, and by an increase of professional reputation. Policemen are only human, and it is inevitable that they should give their evidence in the colouring that is necessary for the conviction of the person they have suspected and caught.

In some manuscript notes of S. T. Coleridge, printed for the first time in 1882, we encounter the following passage, which has some bearing on the Stowe versus Byron controversy:—"I dare predict that in less than a century the Baroness's and the Baron's poems will lie on the same shelf of oblivion. . . . Scott be read and remembered as a novelist and the founder of a new race of novels, and Byron not remembered at all, except as a wicked Lord, who, from trivial and restless vanity, pretended to be ten times more wicked than he was."

www.nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1460268

(From the Special Correspondent of the Times.)

So, with Monday coming, and the masks, but with their wain and dirt, and a saw little of the Corso. Tuesday—Shrove Tuesday we called it—to be the great day, and it was. From the Obelisk to the Capitol, it was difficult to push your way more than a yard at a time, even if comfits, flour, and exploded bouquets were pouring upon you. The general effect was as if a quarter of the population had tricked themselves out in the contents of old family chests, old clothes shops, and the old shops in the small streets about Covent-garden and Drury-lane. There was a literary class, a masquerade on Twelfth Day suggested it pretty well. You may throw in a few dozen groups of Ethiopian serafendees, without, however, blackened faces, chimney-sweepers on May Day Christmas mummers, and, of course, as many clowns, harlequins, and pantaloons as you please. The masks are generally black silk, or more outrageously hideous. I got into the Corso at half a dozen different points, and at every one there were fellows talking and acting as if they were part of the people, at the expense of some butt, unless they showed the light on a tongue as sharp as their own, when the amusement was all the more. A big fellow with a tall cap and very motley apparel, beat with a mouth like a well and a tongue like a dragon, appeared to single out the stout heavy Englishman as his object, and with plenty of words and suitable gestures, created a general resentment, in which the victim had nothing to do but join. The abuse was deafening, and the crowd intolerable all the time, and as the time was becoming short, the occupants of the balconies positively maddened the work, emptying sometimes tubs of rubbish at one heave on the crowd below. By-the-by, I have not mentioned that on every one of these eight days, not only both foot pavements, but also half the roadway becomes white with comfits before the end of three hours, and hundreds of old women and children are busy scraping them up for fresh use, some, I think, to eat, and not quite dry. The students of the Etonian school were prepared, and saw most effectively mannered, in the fabric, representing two enormous sea horses, Neptune or some sea god, standing between them, twenty feet high, I should think. The space between the sea horses was occupied by fishes, that waged war with the balconies, with which they were nearly level. Then followed a long train of decorated waggons and shabby black carriages, full of black people in white dominoes, sailors, family parties, and girls—nice-looking ones, too—who evidently carried the fabric, they were suffering, so as they paid it in kind. Many discarded their wire masks, as being hot and preventing a correct aim. I saw only one man get out of temper, and he was, I think, a fellow countryman, of the paternalfamilias class, with a pretty daughter ten or twelve years old. He walked up to a comparatively open spot at the end of the Condotti to look on, as he would have been led at Punch and Judy at home. Of course he was picked out at once from half a dozen balconies, and treated accordingly pointing his umbrella. The rule is, of whatever does it, offence whatever is done, or whatever does it, but of course there are reasonable limits to the right of assault. One mode of offence—one among many—is ingenious and simple. Men are always looking up to the balconies for one reason or another, and in so doing are apt to show an interval between the throat and the collar. This weakness is to comp a handful of comfits into that view, and comfits immediately disperse themselves pleasing to the beholder's mind, and, if there be what was called William the Conqueror, settle finally under the soles of the feet, indicating for the rest of the afternoon the well-known penance of the pilgrims to Loretto. But human ingenuity is inexhaustible for malice, though sometimes defeated in its best intentions. The

From the Times

Progress needs means, and one need is provided for a fresh need is born. So railways, invented to facilitate the operations of commerce and manufacture, have in their turn created a new requirement. Their enormous powers of absorption and transmission render a new mode of feeding them imperative, for animal power no longer suffices to bring their supplies of freight. With railways, too, other growths have been going on. Huge factories have sprung up in quiet nooks, and their daily produce exceeds what the population of a great city could have achieved in a year's course by unorganised labour; mines, by the aid of improved machinery, yield up their wealth in quantities undreamt of in days of old, and the machines themselves are constructed of a strength and bulk that no earlier theorists would not have ventured on a general track. To carry all this abundance from its source to the railway, or to its special destinations, has long been too arduous a task for such feeble agencies as men and horses; and mechanical skill has for many years past been engaged in trying to make our great servant steam work upon common roads. Two radical difficulties, however, baffled the ingenuity and zeal brought to bear upon the problem. Ponderous traction-engines were built on various plans, but always with the result that the shocks experienced in running over hard roads occasioned continual breakages in the machinery. If, to obviate this as far as possible, the weight of the engine was increased, then the road suffered terribly. All kinds of contrivances were applied to meet the exigencies to which the engine was liable—claws shot out from the wheels to enable it to machine to issue out of hollows, or to emerge from soft places into which it would sink, from its own weight, but at the critical moment the claws were apt to break, while the havoc they made on the road was fearful. The claws were likewise needed to prevent the engine from slipping on an ascent. To the wheels of another form of engine cumbersome planks were attached, which were

Mr. R. V. Thomson, C.E., of Edinburgh, the inventor of the road steamer, having experienced much annoyance from the defects of traction engines, and finding none able to do work for which he required them, conceived and carried out the idea of providing the wheels of a steam-engine to run on common roads with india-rubber tires of immense thickness. When the first patent road steamer was tried, some two years ago, its success was complete and far exceeded the expectations and hopes of the inventor. Since then he has been engaged in building numbers of these engines to send to all parts of the world, and the record of some of their performances, in the present engine, an agriculturist, and other practical men, will doubtless be found interesting. A three-horse power engine drew a boiler weighing 13 tons up an incline of 1 in 12, the ground being so slippery at the time from frost that horses could not keep their feet. The engine was run through a grass field without leaving a track, and again through a field covered to a depth of two feet with loose earth. A 10-horse power engine, weighing eight tons, ran with four waggon wheels attached to it out to a colliery 12 miles from Edinburgh; there received a load of 10 tons, with the four wheels, 102 tons, making the weight of the whole 110 tons, and then returned up inclines of 1 in 16 to Edinburgh. It wended its way, with its train of 90 feet, with perfect facility through the narrow streets of the old town, which chanced on the occasion to be thronged with vehicles carrying people to some open-air festival. It turned all manner of sharp corners, ran down the steep hill to Leith, entered a lane, and drove in through the gates of the factory, where it delivered its load. An engine was driven into a newly dug potato field, and there ran about in every direction, leaving the soil quite smooth. A ten-horse power engine, drawing a load of seventeen tons of pig iron, was driven along the Granton Road at the rate of eight miles an hour. The same engine was run along the sea sands from Portobello to Toppa, running through the loose dry sand, over the soft wet sand, and even through a creek of running water, with as much ease as if it had been driving along a turnpike road. It was driven over long beds of broken flint laid down for road-mending, and the motion of those riding on it was as smooth and pleasant as if it had been going over a lawn, while the stones remained in place, undisturbed. A 10-horse power engine, weighing 6 tons, took a load of 34 tons up an incline of 1 in 18. Engines with omnibuses attached to them have run frequently through Edinburgh up the long steep hill from Leith, and up and down the steepest streets of the city, always without a break. Their speed is from 8 to 10 miles an hour, and some very handsome steam omnibuses are now being constructed on this principle. In Leith, the road steamer is constantly employed in conveying the heavy machinery, weighing 25 tons, of marine screws, railway locomotives, and other enormous pieces of machinery to the docks or the wharf stations. When harnessed to its load it is driven straight to its destination without a single stoppage, and without interfering in any way with the street traffic. The road steamer is likewise found to answer admirably in street rolling, drawing the roller, which is separate, behind it. A road steamer of six-horse power which belongs to the owner of some very extensive four-mills has been running for seven months between Aberdeen and the mills. The distance each way is three miles, and this it

The importance of the road steamer for military purposes, owing to its great power, its lightness, and its independence of regularly-constructed roads, was speedily perceived by several military engineers, who have followed its performances with deep interest, and at a very early stage of its history its special fitness for military requirements was ably discussed in a pamphlet by Captain Trench. Perhaps its chief merit, from a military point of view, is the non-injury to the roads. It is not necessary to express this strongly enough, for not only does it travel over roads without the slightest injury to them, but actually repairs and improves them. Some artillery officers were very much struck by the fact when observing a road steamer, drawn with a heavy vehicle attached to it, being driven round and round in a field thoroughly saturated with melted snow. The road under the steamer left the merest track in the snow, and the bulky goods which it carried were rolled from the heavy burden it into deep ruts. But when the engine passed over these ruts, when retracing the circle, it effaced them, and by-and-by, being detached and allowed to run over the spot alone, it repaired the surface and made it perfectly smooth and even. It was clear, therefore, that if road steamers were engaged in hauling cannon, on whatever kind of road, a second engine following in the path of the first, would be gratifyingly able to restore the roads by the artillery preceding it would smooth them out and restore the road to a good condition for its successors. We learn that the Indian Government is about to inaugurate a new system of military transport by means of well-organised trains of road steamers, and that the first road steamer to be used for this purpose is being sent out by the Suez

Till within the last few months the advantages of the road steamer had been regarded as consisting entirely in its carrying powers, but during the summer a new field of action opened out to it which has raised its value. The judges of the Royal Highland and Agricultural Society, held on Tuesday, August 17, on a farm at Liberton, near Edinburgh, a trial of the ploughs, reaping and mowing machines exhibited by them at their last show, and in their presence and that of a large assemblage of farmers and engineers, the road steamer accomplished what has been so much desired, but had hitherto been considered unattainable—ploughing by direct traction. With two double-furrowed ploughs attached to it, it commenced its operations, and without a single hitch, difficulty, or impediment, drew a single wide, deep, and straight furrow. It then turned straight from one end of the field to the other, then turned far more easily, and in less space, than the horses were doing, and ploughed its way back again, having on its return journey to plough up a hill with gradients of 1 in 12. It was a six-horse power engine, but its strength was greatly in excess of its work, so that it was requisite to keep the furnace door open, and it was evident it would have drawn six furrows instead of four. Occasionally its progress was too rapid to suit the convenience of the ploughman, but a single "waa" from him checked it instantaneously. It was pleasant to contrast the ease and ease with which the engine performed its task with the desperate struggles of the horses ploughing and the strain through the stiff, heavy soil. The work done by the road steamer was as perfect as work could be, the ploughs being set as deep as possible, and the furrows entirely true and accurate. The surprising capabilities of the road steamer are due to the fact that, owing to the indiarubber tires, the wheels do not sink in the least degree on the softest grass land, and at the same time they bite the surface with such extreme tenacity that not the slightest slip was visible even when passing up the steepest incline. The engine runs in front of the ploughs on a comparatively level land, whereby all possibility of an unbalanced load, whatever the soil, when turned over is avoided; while the ploughed ground is so light that the wheels sink in it without any indentation whatever the soil. The soft indiarubber cushions preserve it from all pressure. When the road steamer had completed its work all present expressed the greatest gratification, and the benefits to be derived by farmers from this new implement were eagerly pointed out. Ploughing by steam has hitherto been as costly a process that only very large farmers could employ it. The road steamers do not cost a third of the price of the common engines at present in use, and it, of course, does away, likewise, with the constantly recurring expense of repairing wire ropes and tackle. At first sight it might appear that more power would be consumed by a travelling engine, but the engine which stands in one place and works by means of a rope. This, however, is not the case, for the friction of the rope and the gear and tackle connected with it consumes more power than is needed to propel the road steamer backwards and forwards over the field. This will be very clear to railway engineers, who know how far more expensive it is to pull a train up an incline by means of a fixed

THE OLD FORD TRAGEDY.

(From the *Spectator*.)
THE verdict of this coroner's jury on the Old Ford tragedy was, as we believe, correct, and was certainly the one which it was most merciful to return. There are elements in the case, however, as we read the evidence, which make it absolutely unique, carry it into that region of incidents in which sanity seems to diminish the observer's power of thought, in which there is a horror beyond or below the natural horror created by crime. Edward Banks, a man of 42, with a temper liable to fits both of depression and of violence, was a builder in a small way, made some money, committed the fatal error of retiring young from business, found life too weary, too full of care, and he gave up, he failed, and failed, losing all the money he had made. Either from natural bad temper, or from the irritation of his losses, he took to ill-treating his wife, Emma, a woman two years younger than himself, and clearly a devoted partner, and on one occasion was sentenced to five years' penal servitude for beating her into hospital with the tongue. His wife, faithful, a woman so often as to brutes, forgave him ever this, and on his release on a ticket-of-leave after four years' imprisonment, lived with him again; and again he so treated her that she became weary of her life,—so weary that she resolved on suicide, and announced her resolve in the following letter to her mother, Philippine

England, a bed-ridden old woman :—
12 Gretton Terrace.—My Dear, Good
Mother,—This is the last writing you will re-
ceive from poor Emma. It is come to the last
—a fit ending to a miserable life. I hope Mr.
England will be satisfied now. Dear mother
receive my loving thanks for all the kindness to
me. I can't bear any more. Keep the en-
closed money for yourself, but pay my card.
Take my things and do what you like with
them. I am very sorry to make your heart
ache, but cannot help it, no no more from your
loving daughter. EMMA BANKS."

The ill-treatment does not latterly appear to have been violent. There is a trace in the letter either of a broken heart or of a nervous rising to hysteria, for she drank a little as testified by her lodger, Mary Neale, and was, as we suspect from the bottle of laudanum found in her pocket, a little given to that equally fatal form of relief from suffering. Whether she would have carried out her intention cannot now be said, but last Monday week the landlord of the house occupied by the pair, wanting the place for other purposes, gave Banks notice to quit, and he believing that the landlord had heard of his imprisonment, returned home in a very gloomy state of mind, gave notice to the lodger, and up to that time was drinking very much. From that time till Sunday afternoon he knew, but on Sunday a son who happened to call, alarmed by the silence, accompanied a policeman into the house, and found Banks and his wife both dead. The wife was lying on the bed dressed nearly in black, the husband under the bed, well under it; and it was clear that death had been caused by suffocation with charcoal. Every crevice in the room had been papered up, and charcoal was found in a saucen on the hearth. There was no evidence of violence having been employed, and none, the doctors said, of any poison, though there was a bottle of laudanum. Mr. Banks was a man of 40. It was, however, evident that the wife had died some considerable time before the husband, for her body was decomposed, and his was not.

Her body was decomposed, and his was not. The verdict of the coroner's jury was double suicide, while, in case, and the clause inserted to avoid the discreditable barbarisms still suffered to exist in our law as to the disposal of the dead bodies of wilful suicides; barbarisms which belong to the age when treason was punished by disembowelling. That the verdict was right we do not question as the jury had no other evidence before them to justify any other than suicide; and as suicide, though a sin which may be and more frequently is as great as murder, is not a crime with which it is morally right for lawgivers to deal. Vengeance on a dead body, even if evidence of the crime were ever possible—which it is not, as man can never be certain of a suicide's mental condition—is not only disgusting, but demoralising in its effect, creating just that feeling of pity which obliterates the notion of crime, and renders the execution of the law against wilful suicide impossible, as an inevitable cause of crime. But admitting the fairness of the verdict it is well to examine into its accuracy. It supposes that a man and wife who had lived together on such ill terms that the man had been imprisoned for five years for beating her, had mutually agreed to die together, and had carried their resolution out with the most elaborate contrivance. The man must have gone home to the wife whom he had so persistently ill-treated, have informed her that he intended to commit suicide, have invited her to join him, and have obtained her consent, at the very moment when she, so weary of his ill-treatment that she had resolved on suicide, sat before her a certain prospect of release. The man's consent secured by violence may, we believe, be resisted. That is the opinion of the neighbours at first as to Emma Banks had been murdered, but if the evidence of the doctors may be trusted that opinion was unfounded. There was no mark of violence and none of poison, nor was the woman asleep when she died. She had lain down in her clothes, and the papering of the fireplace, key-holes, and other apertures for the admission of air must have taken time. Besides, men are so constituted that murder by charcoal would not enter anybody's head, would be felt instinctively to be too unsafe, as the victim might, by the moment's exertion, possibly let in air. The man, himself suffocating, could not have held his wife down, and in the place they lived in there would have been heard. Moreover, there is the fact that the man's position to be accounted for in one way. He had agreed to explicable only in one way. He had agreed to die, but at the last moment his nerves failed him, he tried to escape, and falling in the attempt rolled to the place which instinct told him, as it told the cat, found dead by his side.

was the one which as long as the charcoal burned offered the best chance of safety. He did not know probably that as the charcoal burned down it would be the worst place, the carbonic acid gas then sinking to the floor. That is not the act of a man committing suicide to escape the consequences of a murder, but of a man who meant suicide as an escape from protracted misery, and had not calculated the immediate suffering involved.

Another theory which we mention to exhaust the possibilities is that the wife had murdered her husband, but not only is such a solution opposed to all that is known of her character, but it is contrary to all the accepted facts of the case. The evidence from the state of the bodies may be taken too far, but it is clear that the husband died last, for he had strength to push himself into the clearer atmosphere under the bed. It is also certain that neither poison nor violence was used, and without previous poisoning the wife could not have murdered her husband, who was not drunk, with charcoal, not to mention as before, that charcoal is the last thing of which a murderer would think. It is too uncertain and as an instrument to be used by the weaker against the stronger party would be instantly dismissed.

There must have been consent, as the jury believe, and after a careful exhaustion of all the facts that came to light, the court concluded that the consent was obtained in this way. Banks, utterly depressed by the idea that his secret had been discovered, seeing nothing before him but the life of a hunted fox, irritable and moody, as usual with him under depression, resolved to die, on one condition,—that his wife would die with him. Otherwise he would live. He appears, in spite of the brutality proved against him in Court, to have been really attached to his wife. He rejoiced after his imprisonment, though he tried to maintain the not at all high standard of himself to find her a decent livelihood. The cynical theory that he was determined not to let her live free of him, though conceivably inconsistent with the mode of death adopted, which required consent; and his request to her strange as it may seem, may have been dictated by a kind of fondness, a desire that she should accompany him even to the last dread stage, a latent hope that after death also they might still be together, the feeling so often manifested in French and sometimes in English suicides. On the other hand, the fact of his yielding so readily and so ghastly to it is yet sufficiently clear. She was unable to endure life with her husband, had resolved on suicide, had told her mother of her resolve, and had even made her last pecuniary dispositions, sending orders to pay some small debt she owed. Her husband's resolve was no relief to her unless she died too, for if she did not he would live, and she, in her disturbed judgment, would be forced to suicide alone. It was better to die together, perhaps in the next stage going together they might find the consent, agreed to by the jury, and she consented, and putting the laudanum bottle in her pocket she gave her courage if she lost it, or to still her suffering if she felt pain, she watched the preparations, and then, decently dressed, lay down to die, and without an effort to escape died, that theory of the tragedy is true, and it absolutely explains every fact down to the minutest detail, did ever French novelist tell a story so unlikely, so horrible, yet shot, as it were, with so many gleams from a higher and purer world? A woman consented to die from a sense of living longer than her husband, a man whose wife yet secretly hoped would accompany her through the endless perspective of the years?

through the endless perspective of the next: the fact that but for the doctor's evidence there would be another less harsh and simpler explanation of this tragedy. Suppose the woman, weary, depressed, and it may be threatened by her husband, died suddenly on Wednesday night of suffocation of the brain producing many of the symptoms of suffocation. Nothing would then be more natural, or more in accordance with precedent, than that Banks should have been in gloomy remorse on Friday, and that he used to beat himself in his grief and remorse and sense of loneliness on earth, paped the grate and keyholes, and creeping under the bed to avoid the sight of the dead, so have awaited death and died. This supposition also explains all facts, and removes the stain of suicide from the wife; but again; it is not the doctor's evidence and the letter to the unhappy wife that give the case its former explanation is but too true and if it is no ghastlier story has ever been told in the long history of suicide.

[illegible]

AUCTION SALES

THURSDAY, June 2nd, 1870.

Office Furniture and Sundries.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at his Rooms, 115, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY next, June 2nd, at 11 o'clock, precisely.

Office furniture, sundries, &c.

On THURSDAY, 2nd instant, at 11 o'clock.

On account of whom it may concern.

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M'Dougall's Shop Dressing.

For Unreserved Sale, THURSDAY, 2nd June.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on THURSDAY, 2nd June, at 11 o'clock.

10 large M'Dougall's non-potomac shop dressing.

Terms at sale.

On WEDNESDAY, June 1st, at 11 o'clock.

On account of whom it may concern.

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BANKSTOWN.

By order of the Mortgagee.

HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN have received instructions from the Mortgagee to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY, 2nd June, at 11 o'clock.

THE IMPROVEMENTS comprise WEATHER-BOARD COTTAGE, containing 3 rooms, with out-houses, &c.

About 20 acres of the land are enclosed with good fence, and the residue (10 acres) is well timbered.

There is a BLUE METAL QUARRY on the FARM, now in full working order, and from which the metal is taken for repairing the roads in the neighbourhood.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from the mortgagee to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY, 2nd June, at 11 o'clock.

The above-described farm and homestead on the Liverpool Road.

Plan at the Rooms.

Terms at sale.

UNRESERVED SALE.

SUBURBAN LANDS.

THE PROPERTY of a gentleman leaving the colony.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY, 2nd June, at 11 o'clock.

THE PROPERTY of a gentleman leaving the colony.

Plan at the Rooms.

Terms at sale.

UNRESERVED SALE.

SUBURBAN LANDS.

THE PROPERTY of a gentleman leaving the colony.

Plan at the Rooms.

Terms at sale.

UNRESERVED SALE.

SUBURBAN LANDS.

THE PROPERTY of a gentleman leaving the colony.

Plan at the Rooms.

Terms at sale.

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THE PROPERTY of a gentleman leaving the colony.

Plan at the Rooms.

Terms at sale.

UNRESERVED SALE.

SUBURBAN LANDS.

THE PROPERTY of a gentleman leaving the colony.

MURRUMBIDGE DISTRICT.

For Positive and Unreserved Sale, by order of the Mortgagee.

HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN have received instructions from the Mortgagee to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY, 2nd June, at 11 o'clock.

THE PROPERTY of a gentleman leaving the colony.

Plan at the Rooms.

Terms at sale.

UNRESERVED SALE.

SUBURBAN LANDS.

THE PROPERTY of a gentleman leaving the colony.

Plan at the Rooms.

Terms at sale.

UNRESERVED SALE.

SUBURBAN LANDS.

THE PROPERTY of a gentleman leaving the colony.

Plan at the Rooms.

Terms at sale.

UNRESERVED SALE.

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UNRESERVED SALE.

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Plan at the Rooms.

Terms at sale.

UNRESERVED SALE.

SUBURBAN LANDS.

THE PROPERTY of a gentleman leaving the colony.

Plan at the Rooms.

Terms at sale.

UNRESERVED SALE.

FUNERALS.

THE FRIENDS OF MR. HENRY QUODLING respectfully inform that the funeral of his late wife will take place from his residence, at Bourke-street, at 2 o'clock this (Wednesday) afternoon, 1st June. R. STEWART, Undertaker.

THE FRIENDS OF MR. JOHN STEWART respectfully invite to attend the funeral of his late wife, who died at her residence, at Bourke-street, at 2 o'clock this (Wednesday) afternoon, 1st June. R. STEWART, Undertaker.

THE FRIENDS OF MR. T. TRIK MUNDY are invited to attend the funeral of his late wife, who died at her residence, at Bourke-street, at 2 o'clock this (Wednesday) afternoon, 1st June. R. STEWART, Undertaker.

THE FRIENDS OF MR. EDWIN SIDNEY WILSON respectfully invite to attend the funeral of his late wife, who died at her residence, at Bourke-street, at 2 o'clock this (Wednesday) afternoon, 1st June. R. STEWART, Undertaker.

THE FRIENDS OF MR. F. A. HARRIS are invited to attend the funeral of his late wife, who died at her residence, at Bourke-street, at 2 o'clock this (Wednesday) afternoon, 1st June. R. STEWART, Undertaker.

GOVERNMENT NOTICES.

TENDERS FOR PUBLIC WORKS AND SUPPLIES.—Tenders will be received at the Public Works Office, at the following Public Works and Supplies, for full particulars see Government Gazette, a file of which is kept at every Police Office in Sydney.

No tender will be taken into consideration unless the terms of the notice are strictly complied with. The Government does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

Nature of Works and Supplies.	Dates to which tenders can be received at this office.
Repairs, &c., Lunatic Asylum, Parramatta.	11 o'clock a.m. on Tuesday, 7th June.
Repairs, &c., Light-house, South Head.	11 o'clock a.m. on Tuesday, 14th June.
Advertisement for Dredge, Fitzroy.	11 o'clock a.m. on Tuesday, 14th June.
Erection of Watch Tower, &c., Wagga Wagga.	11 o'clock a.m. on Tuesday, 14th June.
Erection of Telegraph Station, Moulumbidgee.	11 o'clock a.m. on Tuesday, 14th June.
Alterations to Court-house, East Maitland.	11 o'clock a.m. on Tuesday, 14th June.
Construction of a Wharf at Greenwell Point.	11 o'clock a.m. on Tuesday, 14th June.
Additions to Court-house, Bathurst.	11 o'clock a.m. on Tuesday, 14th June.
Additions to Watch-house, Wenty Beach.	11 o'clock a.m. on Tuesday, 14th June.
Additions to Watch-house, North Sydney.	11 o'clock a.m. on Tuesday, 14th June.
Additions to Watch-house, Balmain.	11 o'clock a.m. on Tuesday, 14th June.
Additions to Watch-house, Newtown.	11 o'clock a.m. on Tuesday, 14th June.
Repairs of Watch-house and Stable, Rydal.	11 o'clock a.m. on Tuesday, 14th June.
Construction of Telegraph Line from Bathurst to Carcoar.	11 o'clock a.m. on Tuesday, 14th June.

JOHN SUTHERLAND.

PUBLIC COMPANIES.

BRITISH-INDIAN SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH COMPANY (Limited).—In connection with the Anglo-Mediterranean Telegraph Company (Limited), the Palmyra-Gibraltar and Malta Telegraph Company (Limited), and the Mediterranean Telegraph Company (Limited).

Direct Submarine Telegraph Communication with Europe and America, via Red Sea, Egypt, and Malta.

The British-Indian Submarine Telegraph between Bombay and Suez is now open for the transmission of Messages to Aden, Egypt, Europe, and America.

The following tariff has been arranged for the transmission of messages from Bombay:

RATES FOR TELEGRAMS OF TWENTY WORDS.

Aden	2 1/2	Per hour	2 1/2
Algeria	2 1/2	Per hour	2 1/2
Australia	2 1/2	Per hour	2 1/2
Bombay	2 1/2	Per hour	2 1/2
Calcutta	2 1/2	Per hour	2 1/2
Canton	2 1/2	Per hour	2 1/2
Cebu	2 1/2	Per hour	2 1/2
Colon	2 1/2	Per hour	2 1/2
Hankow	2 1/2	Per hour	2 1/2
Harbin	2 1/2	Per hour	2 1/2
Hongkong	2 1/2	Per hour	2 1/2
Kobe	2 1/2	Per hour	2 1/2
London	2 1/2	Per hour	2 1/2
Lyons	2 1/2	Per hour	2 1/2
Manila	2 1/2	Per hour	2 1/2
Medan	2 1/2	Per hour	2 1/2
Penang	2 1/2	Per hour	2 1/2
Peking	2 1/2	Per hour	2 1/2
Rangoon	2 1/2	Per hour	2 1/2
Shanghai	2 1/2	Per hour	2 1/2
Singapore	2 1/2	Per hour	2 1/2
Sourabaya	2 1/2	Per hour	2 1/2
Tientsin	2 1/2	Per hour	2 1/2
Yokohama	2 1/2	Per hour	2 1/2

Half the above rates for every Additional Ten Words.

SPECIAL TARIFF FOR TELEGRAMS OF TEN WORDS.

Aden	1 1/4	Per hour	1 1/4
Algeria	1 1/4	Per hour	1 1/4
Australia	1 1/4	Per hour	1 1/4
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Library of Australia	
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